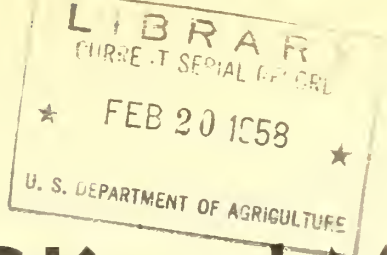


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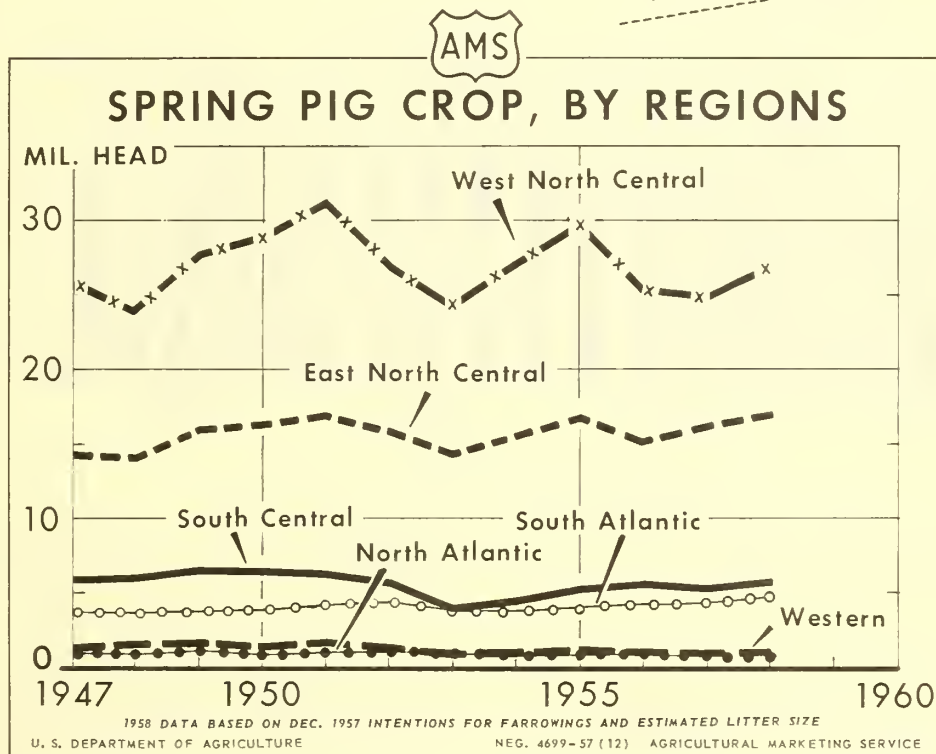


January 1958
FOR RELEASE
JAN. 8, P. M.,

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

In this issue:
World Meat Production and Consumption
Beef Production by Class and Grade
Index to 1957 issues

LMS-93



The West North Central region produces the most spring pigs but its year-to-year variation in crop size is rather sharp. Nine-tenths of the reduction in total United States spring crop from 1955 to 1957 occurred in that region.

Several smaller hog-producing regions, however, have even wider percentage variations in crop size.

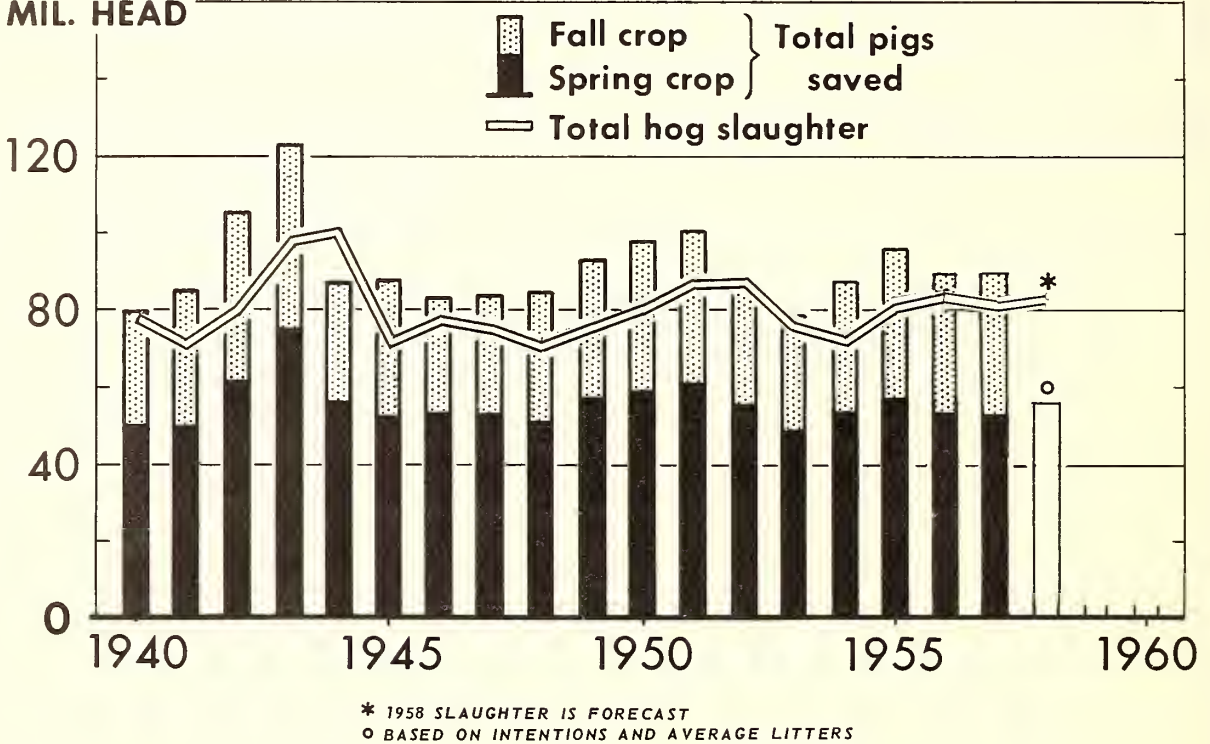
(See table 6.)

For the spring of 1958, West North Central producers plan an 8 percent rise in farrowings. Those in the East North Central intend to increase 4 percent. Other regions range from an increase of 8 percent in South Atlantic to a decrease of 7 percent in North Atlantic. The United States prospective increase is 6 percent.

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PIG CROPS AND HOG SLAUGHTER

MIL. HEAD



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1701-57 (12) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Based on prospective farrowings and projected size of litter, a 1958 spring pig crop of 56 million is in view. This would be 6 percent larger than the 1957 spring crop but would be short by 3 percent of the recent 1955 high.

Slaughter of hogs in 1958 will likely

exceed 1957 by around 5 percent. Supplies of pork per person will be no larger than recent averages. Prices of hogs next fall are expected to be appreciably lower than this past fall, yet very considerably above their low in the fall of 1955.

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T H E L I V E S T O C K A N D M E A T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 2, 1958

SUMMARY

The huge feed crops of 1957 are stimulating livestock production in two ways: by heavy feeding of hogs, cattle and lambs this winter; and by an increased farrowing of 1958 spring pigs. With cattle production on a cyclical decline, however, total livestock slaughter and meat output in 1958 will show at most only a small gain over 1957.

When corn was harvested wet in the fall of 1957 marketings of hogs were slowed. The resulting price strength brought general withholding for extra feeding. November 1957 hog slaughter was sharply below a year before, and December was a little below. As a result, marketings of hogs in the first 2 or 3 months of 1958 will likely be above the rather small marketings of a year ago. Prices this winter are likely to be lower than in December and may remain lower until a seasonal advance begins in mid-spring. Spring and summer prices will probably be close to those of a year earlier. Market supplies of hogs at that time will be little different from 1957, as the 1957 fall pig crop was up only 2 percent and the increase was confined to early months that produce chiefly for February-March slaughter.

Bulk of the cattle on feed will remain on feed through the winter. Largest marketings of well-finished fed cattle will come in the spring. Initial strength in fed cattle prices in 1958 will likely be followed by a seasonal spring decline.

For hogs and fed cattle, long feeding will result in marketing of many stock at heavy weight. Fed lambs also will likely be marketed heavy. There is serious danger that wide discounts for overweight will be incurred.

Hog producers plan a 6 percent increase over 1957 in 1958 spring farrowings. At an average size of litter adjusted for trend, the pig crop also would be up 6 percent. However, the crop would be 3 percent below the recent 1955 high. It also would be smaller relative to population than in all but three postwar years. With cyclical decrease in beef output lending some strength, no severe decline in prices of hogs in the fall of 1958 is expected. Prices nevertheless will be appreciably less than this past fall.

Sharply reduced slaughter of lambs in the fall of 1957 makes an increased supply of lambs probable for both breeding and slaughter in 1958. Sheep and lamb slaughter will likely exceed a year earlier at times in the first half of 1958, and seasonal price gains may be modest.

Except for possible price difficulties for overweight fed cattle this spring, the 1958 level of cattle prices promises to be as high or higher than in 1957. Total marketings of cattle and calves for slaughter will almost certainly be reduced, inasmuch as withholding of both cows and calves has now begun. Since last August slaughter of both classes has been appreciably below a year before. While this will not reverse the cyclical downturn in cattle numbers immediately, it is a first step necessary to a reversal later.

Retail supplies of meat per person in the first half of 1958 will probably be as large or slightly larger than a year before. An increased supply of pork is in prospect for the first 3 months. The higher grades of beef will likely be more plentiful in the second 3 months.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The Early 1958 Outlook:

Delayed Marketings of Hogs, Cattle to Increase Meat Output

Marketings and slaughter of livestock were smaller in October-December 1957 than a year before. Commercial hog slaughter was down about 7 percent, cattle slaughter declined 10 percent, and sheep and lamb slaughter was off 13 percent (table 1). Commercial meat output was down 7 percent.

The reduction reflected a withholding of virtually all classes of livestock for feeding or for breeding. Pastures and ranges were as lush in late 1957 as they were dry a year before. This led to reduced late-1957 slaughter of cows as well as of steers and heifers off grass. Equally important in reducing total slaughter, however, were the huge feed grain crops of 1957, of which much corn and grain sorghums required early feeding because of high moisture. Beginning in November, hogs began to be held longer for further feeding. Feeding of cattle began later in 1957 than in 1956, and it is being extended as a result of the plentiful feed.

One result is the transfer of slaughter supplies from 1957 to 1958. Hog slaughter in the first two or three months of 1958 will likely be larger than last winter, when it was rather small. Cattle slaughter may not be so large then, but the proportion of coarse and partly finished cattle will be seasonally high. By spring, however, slaughter of well finished cattle is expected to be at least equal to slaughter a year ago and probably will be above it.

Table 1.--Commercial slaughter of hogs and cattle,
October-March, 1955-56 to date

Month	Hogs			Cattle		
	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>
October	7,223	7,507	7,226	2,424	2,604	2,274
November	6,533	7,705	8,100	2,030	2,374	2,214
December	<u>1</u> /6,650	6,790	8,672	<u>1</u> /1,950	2,184	2,107
Quarter	20,406	22,002	23,998	6,404	7,162	6,595
January		6,880	8,038		2,473	2,258
February		5,995	7,102		1,999	1,996
March		6,383	7,514		2,038	2,081
Quarter		19,258	22,654		6,510	6,335

1/ Estimated on the basis of weekly slaughter under Federal inspection.

Table 2.--Average weight of barrows and gilts at 8 markets,
and price spread between medium-heavy and heavy hogs at
Chicago, July-March 1955-56 to date

Month	Average live weight			Price spread, 240-270 lb. from 200-220 lb.		
	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
July	215	217	215	-.36	-.38	-.46
August	208	211	209	.08	-.07	.01
September	210	214	210	.19	.02	.13
October	218	217	216	-.10	-.12	-.12
November	225	223	224	-.40	-.44	-.72
December	<u>1</u> /229	227	228	-.81	-.58	-1.22
January		232	231		-.55	-.99
February		229	227		-.38	-.53
March		230	224		-.29	-.18

1/ Estimated.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 3.--Price per 100 pounds for selected classes of meat animals,
by months, 1957 compared with 1956

Month	Choice slaughter:		Choice feeder:		Barrows and gilts:		Choice and Prime	
	steers at		steers at		at 8 markets		slaughter lambs	
	Chicago 1/		Kansas City 2/		3/		at Chicago 4/	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	21.23	20.02	19.77	19.08	17.89	11.70	20.65	19.12
Feb.	20.57	18.88	20.16	18.96	17.16	12.41	20.85	20.39
Mar.	21.86	19.41	21.41	19.19	17.25	13.20	23.58	20.61
Apr.	22.99	20.56	22.42	19.50	17.95	15.01	24.28	21.28
May	23.31	20.70	23.07	19.84	18.24	16.31	---	27.30
June	23.48	21.05	22.90	19.63	19.65	16.68	23.33	25.27
July	25.12	22.37	23.68	19.69	20.79	16.47	24.01	23.52
Aug.	25.63	25.81	23.96	20.50	21.27	16.87	24.53	22.80
Sept.	24.98	27.27	23.44	20.40	19.34	16.29	24.95	22.28
Oct.	24.67	26.08	23.15	19.96	17.17	15.64	22.95	21.44
Nov.	25.20	24.30	23.72	19.72	17.01	14.90	23.01	20.60
Dec.	5/25.95	21.99	24.81	19.60	5/18.50	16.69	23.00	19.97
Average		22.30	22.71	19.67		14.82	23.19	22.05

1/ Sold out of first hands. 2/ 500-800 pounds. 3/ Average for all weights.
Midwest markets. 4/ Spring lambs May-September; woolled lambs all other months.
5/ Estimated.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Another result of delayed marketings will be to add extra weight to livestock for slaughter. Average live weights of hogs at 8 Midwest markets were lighter than usual in August and September. But by December market weights were heavier than in either of the last two years (table 2). Weights of hogs will increase further this winter and probably will continue above the last two years.

Slaughter weights for fed cattle and lambs also may be heavier than usual this winter and spring.

Early 1958 Cow Slaughter to be Less Than Last Year

Partly offsetting larger supplies of hogs and fed cattle will be the fewer cows to be slaughtered in the early months of 1958. Cow slaughter during January-July 1957 was above the previous year in every month except one. It will not be as high in those months of 1958.

Table 4.--Number of sows farrowing and percentage distribution
by months, fall season, 1950 to date

Sows farrowing							
Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	711	609	1,286	1,893	1,005	423	5,927
1951	809	664	1,328	1,803	977	374	5,955
1952	785	632	1,164	1,504	705	277	5,067
1953	649	589	1,122	1,239	609	271	4,479
1954	769	709	1,280	1,308	641	307	5,014
1955	752	830	1,373	1,475	795	361	5,586
1956	667	712	1,267	1,417	762	369	5,194
1957	750	777	1,222	1,371	765	370	5,255
Percentage distribution of fall farrowings							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950	12.0	10.3	21.7	31.9	17.0	7.1	100.0
1951	13.6	11.1	22.3	30.3	16.4	6.3	100.0
1952	15.5	12.5	23.0	29.7	13.9	5.4	100.0
1953	14.5	13.2	25.0	27.7	13.6	6.0	100.0
1954	15.4	14.1	25.5	26.1	12.8	6.1	100.0
1955	13.5	14.9	24.6	26.4	14.2	6.4	100.0
1956	12.8	13.7	24.4	27.3	14.7	7.1	100.0
1957	14.3	14.8	23.2	26.1	14.6	7.0	100.0

Late-Spring, Early-Summer Hog Slaughter to
About Equal 1957

The rate of hog slaughter is expected to stay above last year until early spring. Before marketings of 1957 spring-crop hogs are completed, those from the big June and July 1957 farrowings will begin. Farrowings in June and July last year were 11 percent above the previous year (table 4). Their increase accounted for the 2 percent gain reported for the entire fall crop (June-November).

Following the higher winter rate, slaughter will likely decrease more than usual until early summer. The late-spring, early-summer rate may be about the same as last year.

Prices of Hogs Likely to Decline Early,
Fed Cattle Later; Weight Discounts Probable

Prices of hogs advanced during November and December (table 3). This trend was unusual; ordinarily prices dip to a low in late November or the first half of December. Rising prices resulted from the holdback of hogs for further feeding.

Prices probably will not retain their December level during this winter. Instead, a decline is likely early in 1958. Afterward, prices may remain at their lower level until the usual spring advance begins around late March or early April.

Because the 1957 fall pig crop was up only 2 percent and all the increase was in early pigs, prices of hogs are expected to advance seasonally this spring and summer. They will be considerably above the winter level and close to those of last summer. Summer prices will, as usual, be the year's high.

Marketings of hogs from the larger pig crop expected this spring (see below) will begin by August. The high point in prices, therefore, may be fairly early this year.

Last winter, price discounts for heavy hogs were less than in the winter of 1956 (table 2). Discounts continued narrow this past fall. By December, however, they were wider than last December. They are expected to widen further this winter and to be greater than last winter. Rather sharp discounts for weight could plague the hog market, and the cattle and lamb markets also, throughout much of the first half of 1958.

Early in 1958, prices of intermediate and lower grades of fed cattle may encounter some seasonal weakness. Prices of the higher grades, however, may be fairly strong then, as volume marketings are delayed.

Later, a seasonal decline in prices of top grades of fed cattle appears likely. Their price low may be in the spring this year, unlike several recent years when it was in February. Price reductions for heavy weight steers and heifers will be greater than for medium weights, as heavy cattle incur widening discounts.

If the declines in employment and consumer incomes that began last fall should extend very far into 1958, they would reduce demand for meat and would prevent fed cattle prices this spring from being as high as otherwise expected. In 1957, demand apparently increased over the previous year.

Feeder Cattle Prices Up; Profits
on Late Purchases Likely to be Small

Corn Belt cattle feeders delayed filling their feedlots until late this past fall. They met strong competition from other feeding areas and from wheat pasture regions, and strong holding action by producers themselves. As a result, prices advanced rather steadily. Prices paid in late fall appeared to allow rather narrow margin for profit.

In August and September, shipments of feeder cattle and calves to the Corn Belt were 12 percent below 1956, though larger than in any previous year. The October 1 inventory for 9 North Central States of cattle on feed less than 3 months showed a reduction of 18 percent. The comparable inventory of new placements in four western States, reflecting a similar delay, was down 26 percent.

In October and November, however, shipments to the Corn Belt were 15 percent above 1956 and a new high for those months. By mid-December prices of yearling feeders had risen more than \$2.00 per 100 pounds over early October. Feeder steer calves had advanced \$3.00.

The strong demand resulted from an almost desperate effort by many feeders to obtain stock to which they could feed their wet grain. They hoped to realize some return from the grain, much of which was not storable and not marketable except at extremely low prices.

Prices paid for feeder cattle early in the fall seemed at that time--and still do--to offer a reasonable chance of returning average profits in feeding. Prices paid recently give less promise of such an outcome. If marketings of fed cattle should be bunched too much this spring, and if too many are over-heavy, profits on late purchases may be small. For a few feeders, feeding of the wet grain may involve a loss.

Winter Lamb Prices May Average
Slightly Above Last Winter

Prices of lambs for slaughter have been almost stable for several months. They have been \$2.00 to \$3.00 higher than a year before.

Last winter, prices failed to advance seasonally until March when they began a rapid climb. A seasonal advance may be slow to appear this winter, too, because a large supply of 1957-crop lambs remained for marketing after January 1, 1958. Also, rather sluggish trends expected in cattle and hog prices will probably prevent any marked increases in lamb prices.

The Late 1958 Outlook:6 Percent More 1958 Spring Pigs
to Swell Fall Marketings

Hog producers plan to farrow 6 percent more sows this spring than last. If the litters should be of average size (calculated after an adjustment for uptrend), the pig crop would be 56 million head -- also 6 percent above 1957. This would be the first increase since 1955. The prospective crop would be 3 percent smaller than the 1955 spring crop (table 5). It would also be less than the crops of 1950 and 1951.

The prospective crop does not appear exceptionally large. It is smaller relative to population than all crops since the war except those of 1953, 1956 and 1957. Yet in appraising the outlook for prices of hogs next fall it is necessary to recall the following: (1) consumer demand for pork has failed to increase along with growing population and rising incomes; (2) farm-to-retail price margins (marketing charges) have taken an increasing part of the retail price; (3) hog prices have become increasingly responsive to changes in the supply of hogs -- a small increase in supply brings a sizable break in prices. Prices of hogs next fall will be appreciably lower than in the fall of 1957. However, no severe drop is in prospect, and prices will stay very substantially above their low of the fall of 1955.

If seasonal trends in hog prices next fall conform to the normal pattern, reductions below 1957 will be rather small in early fall but will be wider, and will appear especially large, in late fall. December 1957 prices were exceptionally high in relation to preceding months.

Western Corn Belt, South Atlantic
Expand Farrowings Most

Western Corn Belt farmers expect to increase 1958 spring farrowings 8 percent, a gain equaled only by producers in the South Atlantic. In several States of the Western Corn Belt a severe drought in 1956 was followed by extremely good weather and huge feed crops in 1957. A sizable expansion in hog production resulted. In the Eastern Corn Belt, wet weather at planting time in 1957 damaged crop yields, which were lower than in 1956. Consequently, the increase in spring farrowings there may be only about 4 percent.

Hog production has long been more variable in the Western than the Eastern Corn Belt (see cover chart and table 6). The wider fluctuation in weather conditions in the Western part of the region is a major reason. Another is that States in the Western Corn Belt are the nation's surplus hog producing area and are located farthest from consumer markets. Consequently, swings in prices of hogs are most extreme there. This greater instability of price brings greater instability of production. The statistical measure of relative variability shown in table 6 indicates that spring pig crops of the Western Corn Belt have been a third more variable than those of the Eastern Corn Belt in years since the war.

Hog production in the West and the South Central regions has fluctuated most, however. These are marginal regions in hog production.

Table 5.- Number of sows farrowing, pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crops, by regions, 1952 to date

SPRING PIG CROP							
Year	North	North Central		South	South	Western	United
	Atlantic	East	West	Atlantic	Central		States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Sows farrowing:							
1952	162	2,342	4,014	700	861	212	8,311
1953	137	2,070	3,554	570	571	143	7,045
1954	130	2,220	3,915	582	665	157	7,669
1955	139	2,404	4,247	618	780	171	8,359
1956	138	2,317	3,572	645	834	159	7,665
1957 1/	119	2,255	3,425	645	793	148	7,385
1958 2/	111	2,338	3,689	693	811	159	7,801
Pigs saved:							
1952	1,102	15,745	26,812	4,463	5,694	1,319	55,135
1953	941	14,271	24,322	3,730	3,737	939	47,940
1954	863	15,479	27,127	3,895	4,454	1,034	52,852
1955	937	16,678	29,630	4,097	5,220	1,128	57,690
1956	909	16,125	25,279	4,287	5,545	1,041	53,186
1957 1/	824	16,087	24,886	4,385	5,395	1,014	52,591
1958							2,56,000
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Pigs saved per litter:							
1952	6.80	6.72	6.68	6.38	6.46	6.22	6.63
1953	6.87	6.89	6.84	6.54	6.54	6.57	6.80
1954	6.62	6.97	6.93	6.70	6.70	6.59	6.89
1955	6.68	6.94	6.98	6.63	6.69	6.63	6.90
1956	6.58	6.96	7.08	6.65	6.65	6.54	6.94
1957 1/	6.88	7.13	7.27	6.80	6.80	6.66	7.12
1958							2/7.15
FALL PIG CROP							
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Sows farrowing:							
1952	123	1,677	1,939	533	654	141	5,067
1953	103	1,520	1,781	429	537	109	4,479
1954	111	1,696	1,975	481	626	125	5,014
1955	119	1,877	2,225	498	732	135	5,586
1956	108	1,785	1,984	504	694	119	5,194
1957 1/	97	1,827	2,041	507	660	123	5,255
Pigs saved:							
1952	847	11,271	13,001	3,421	4,226	928	33,694
1953	701	10,259	11,893	2,855	3,543	723	29,974
1954	764	11,579	13,455	3,203	4,156	821	33,978
1955	809	12,886	15,199	3,310	4,922	903	38,029
1956	738	12,625	14,118	3,417	4,687	801	36,385
1957 1/	668	13,002	14,725	3,400	4,459	840	37,094
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Pigs saved per litter:							
1952	6.89	6.72	6.71	6.42	6.46	6.58	6.65
1953	6.81	6.75	6.68	6.66	6.60	6.63	6.69
1954	6.91	6.83	6.81	6.66	6.64	6.56	6.78
1955	6.79	6.87	6.83	6.65	6.72	6.66	6.81
1956	6.80	7.07	7.12	6.79	6.75	6.71	7.00
1957 1/	6.83	7.12	7.21	6.71	6.76	6.84	7.06

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Number indicated to farrow from intentions as of December 1, 1957. Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to calculate indicated number of pigs saved.

Table 6.--Spring pig crop, by regions, 1947 to date

(Data for cover chart)

Year	North	North Central		South	South	Western
	Atlantic	East	West	Atlantic	Central	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
1947	1,029	14,265	25,812	3,790	5,857	1,446
1948	1,010	14,052	24,062	3,714	6,030	1,600
1949	1,107	15,909	27,835	3,909	6,570	1,639
1950	943	16,177	28,905	3,971	6,534	1,428
1951	1,038	16,798	31,279	4,211	6,386	1,586
1952	1,102	15,745	26,812	4,463	5,694	1,319
1953	941	14,271	24,322	3,730	3,737	939
1954	863	15,479	27,127	3,895	4,454	1,034
1955	937	16,678	29,630	4,097	5,220	1,128
1956	909	16,125	25,279	4,287	5,545	1,041
1957	824	16,087	24,886	4,385	5,395	1,014
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Coefficient of variation:	9.47	6.37	8.58	6.56	15.66	20.47
Trend:						
Average yearly change	-2.1	+1.0	-0.1	+1.2	-2.5	-5.2

Spring Pig Crops on Uptrend
Only in East

Since 1947, spring pig crops have trended upward in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions (see cover chart and last row of data in table 6). The crops of the Western Corn Belt have neither increased nor decreased appreciably. Their average change has been a decline of a negligible 0.1 percent per year. In the South Central States and especially the Mountain and Pacific West, declines have been pronounced.

Table 7.--Number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection, by class, United States, by months 1957 compared with 1956

Month	Steers		Heifers		Cows		Calves	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Jan.	944	896	296	260	579	512	657	602
Feb.	750	803	281	230	433	426	550	586
Mar.	822	893	236	255	428	393	632	647
Apr.	836	899	232	227	403	391	613	604
May	939	969	240	202	450	439	580	606
June	800	923	215	211	482	502	535	596
July	878	933	260	233	572	525	596	610
Aug.	872	864	257	243	556	624	615	691
Sept.	807	742	262	244	522	592	638	661
Oct.	868	831	285	257	609	829	742	872
Nov.	715	759	221	231	552	779	598	763
Dec.		799		243		612		605
Year 1/	10,310		2,837		6,624		7,843	

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Smaller Cow, Calf, Lamb Slaughter
in Late 1957

While cow slaughter early in 1957 was above a year earlier (see page 6), beginning in August it was substantially below the previous year (table 7). Slaughter was also reduced for calves and lambs. This could be significant as the first step toward expanded production of cattle and sheep.

Reductions in cow slaughter ranged from 11 percent in August to 29 percent in November (table 7). Slaughter of calves under Federal inspection averaged 12 percent below a year earlier in August-December. The 5-month total was the least for the period since 1952.

Still large through 1957, however, was heifer slaughter. It was generally above a year earlier through at least November (December data are not yet available). The 1957 total heifer slaughter, increased by a large volume of feeding of heifers, was a record. It was twice the number slaughtered in 1952 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1951 slaughter. Nevertheless, despite this large heifer slaughter, these recent trends in cattle and calf slaughter may prove the first advance indication of a future turn-around in the current decline in cattle numbers. A cyclical upturn in cattle production is always preceded by a reduction in slaughter of breeding stock, both old and young.

Sheep and lamb slaughter, which usually increases to a fall high, did not do so in 1957. October-December slaughter was the smallest since 1951. Many lambs were retained for grazing on range and on wheat pastures. These will be marketed for slaughter early in 1958. Another portion of the lambs withheld were ewe lambs kept for breeding. Because of them, chances are good for an uptrend in sheep production to begin in 1958. Production has been essentially unchanged since 1950.

World Meat Production and Consumption

World meat production and trade set new highs in 1956, and consumption of meat per person increased in most countries for which data are available. According to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service, world meat production in 42 principal countries excluding Communist China was 92.5 billion pounds in 1956, 4 percent more than a year earlier and 35 percent greater than the postwar 1946-50 average (table 8).

Adequate feed supplies and good grazing conditions have encouraged world livestock production in recent years. Hog production has gained more than cattle or sheep. In early 1957, world hog numbers were estimated to be 57 percent above 1946-50, sheep numbers were 29 percent larger, and cattle were up 20 percent. Pork production during 1956 was nearly 40 percent greater than 1946-50, beef and veal combined was up 36 percent, and other meats, including lamb, mutton and horsemeat, had gained 12 percent.

The world-wide rise of 35 percent in total meat production represents the combined gain of around one-fourth in the major producing areas, and large increases in importing areas and in a few exporting nations such as Denmark and the Netherlands. The Netherlands, Western Germany and the United Kingdom registered the largest percentage gains.

The United States produces more meat than any of the other countries for which data are available, leading in both beef and pork. In 1956 Argentina was second in beef and veal, and Western Germany was second in pork production. Australia and New Zealand outranked the United States in lamb and mutton produced.

Table 8.---Meat: Consumption in specified countries, average 1946-50, annual 1955 and 1956 1/

Countries	Production		Net trade		Apparent consumption		Per capita consumption	
	Average : 1955 : 1946-50 : 2/	1956 : 2/	+ Imports : Average : 1955 : 1946-50 : 2/	- Exports : 1956 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 1946-50 : 2/	1956 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 1946-50 : 2/	1956 : 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:								
Canada 3/ 4/	1,980	2,332	-354	-77	1,626	2,255	128	116
Mexico.....	1,035	1,160	-56	-29	979	1,131	40	38
United States 5/	22,262	26,896	-191	+266	22,071	27,162	149	163
Cuba 3/	114	467	+24	+32	438	499	83	85
Europe:								
Austria 6/	407	697	+36	+5	443	702	64	105
Belgium.....	559	863	+165	—	724	863	85	100
Denmark 4/	820	1,455	-355	-869	465	586	126	122
Finland.....	220	266	+3	+3	223	269	57	63
France.....	3,613	5,446	+69	-115	3,682	5,331	90	123
Germany, Western...	7/ 2,705	5,283	+140	+91	2,845	5,374	58	101
Greece.....	1/ 161	231	+32	+17	193	248	26	31
Ireland 2/	327	406	-53	-145	274	261	92	88
Italy.....	1,296	1,830	+49	+105	1,345	1,935	29	40
Netherlands.....	555	1,230	+30	-296	585	934	60	87
Norway.....	193	272	+5	-10	198	262	62	76
Portugal.....	324	372	+6	-1	330	371	40	42
Sweden.....	637	765	+30	+15	667	780	97	107
Switzerland.....	336	447	+25	+28	361	475	79	95
United Kingdom 2/ 4/	2,035	3,531	+3,035	+3,353	5,066	6,684	101	128
Yugoslavia.....	784	1,060	-6	-40	778	1,020	49	58
South America:								
Argentina 2/	5,215	5,406	-1,309	-1,095	3,906	4,311	239	226
Brazil 3/	2/2,688	3,214	-132	-21	2/2,556	3,193	52	55
Uruguay 2/	713	578	-236	-59	507	519	217	198
Africa:								
Union of So. Africa 2/	917	970	+12	-15	929	955	78	75
Oceania:								
Australia 2/ 4/	2,137	2,763	-491	-667	1,646	2,096	201	218
New Zealand 2/ 4/ 10/	1,201	1,367	-782	-887	419	480	212	224

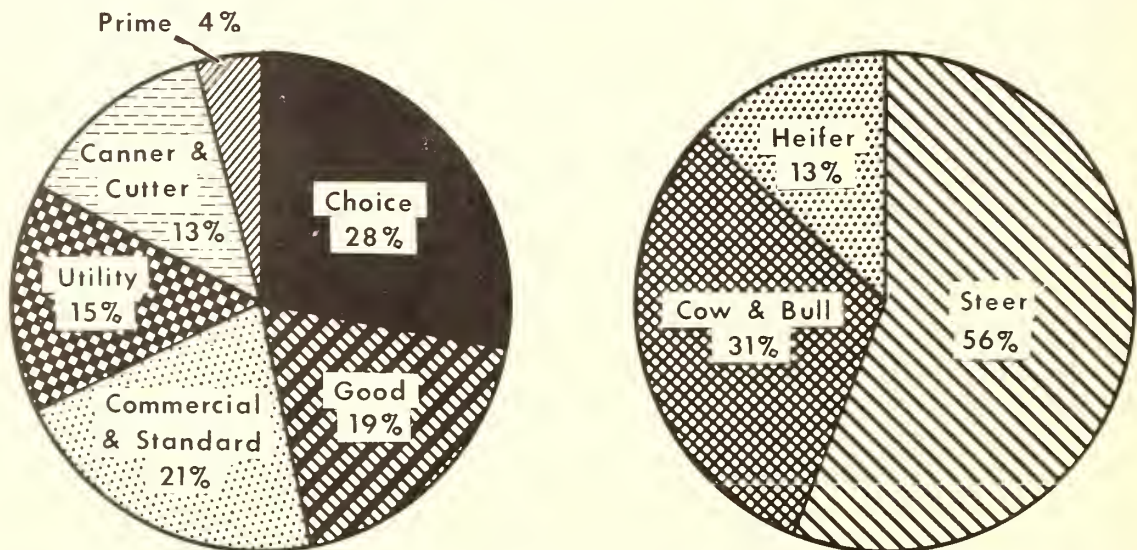
1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes horsemeat. 4/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in storage stocks. For Canada, per capita consumption is civilian only. 5/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption. Per capita consumption estimates take into account changes in commercial stocks and excludes military consumption. 6/ Production and consumption estimates include some game, rabbit meat and poultry. 7/ Less than five years. 8/ Not available. 9/ Excludes farm production and consumption. 10/ Production data are for years ending September 30.

Compiled from official sources, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory. Foreign Agricultural Service, August 1957.

With meat production expanding in the traditional exporting countries and economic development continuing in importing countries, world trade in meat rose during 1956 to set a new record for the postwar period. The major exporting countries reported outshipments of 5,170 million pounds of meat in 1956, 15 percent above 1946-50. The United Kingdom continued as the outstanding importer, and the Argentine led in the amount of meat exported. New Zealand, Australia and Denmark each exported over one-half billion pounds of meat in 1956. The United States was second in the quantity of meat imported.

Meat consumption per person during 1956 was relatively high although, as usual, it varied greatly from country to country. Argentina topped all other countries, averaging 255 pounds. Consumption in Australia and New Zealand also averaged over 200 pounds per person. In these countries beef, veal, lamb and mutton weigh heavily in the national diet. Gains in consumption per person since 1946-50 have generally been greater for European countries as both imports and domestic production have risen. Western Germany, Austria, France and the United Kingdom particularly have stepped up their consumption rates.

BEEF PRODUCTION BY GRADE AND BY CLASS, 1956



ESTIMATES, BASED ON FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER, MARKETINGS BY GRADE AND OTHER DATA

Beef Production by Class and Grade, 1945-56
by Earl E. Miller

Cattle and calves slaughtered each year are of a wide assortment of ages, classes and types. They vary from calves a few days old to aged cows. They include calves, steers, heifers, cows, bulls and stags. Some have been grain-fed before slaughter, others have never tasted grain. Some are of dairy breeding, some of beef.

Such differences in live animals result in an even wider range in kinds of beef made available to consumers. Beef, however, as sold at retail is seldom identified by the kind of animal from which it was produced. It usually is identified by grade name if sold as fresh cuts. The grade often is a Federal grade but may be a private label. Processed beef usually carries a brand name.

Estimates presented here describe in some detail the kinds of cattle slaughtered and of beef produced in 1956. They also provide data on changes since 1945.

Fed Beef, 45 Percent of Total
U. S. Production in 1956

In 1956 about 10.6 million of the 27.8 million cattle slaughtered were fed for market before being slaughtered (table 9). About 54 percent of all steers and 72 percent of all heifers were fed before slaughter.^{1/} The low percent of cows fed -- about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent -- holds the total figure down to 38 percent.

Because fed cattle produce heavier carcasses than do non-fed cattle, the proportion of all beef that is fed beef is somewhat higher -- 45 percent.

These estimates for fed cattle and beef are built up largely from data on number of cattle on feed and number marketed quarterly. Quarterly data have been available for 13 States since 1955 and for 3 States since 1949. January 1 inventory data for 26 States have been published since 1930. Average live weight of slaughter under Federal inspection and average dressing yield estimates also have been employed.

^{1/} For estimates of the proportion of each class of slaughter and beef production that is fed see "Economic Trends in Cattle Feeding," Harold F. Breimyer, USDA, AMS, processed, Feb. 7, 1957.

Table 9.--Composition of cattle slaughter: Estimated percentage that is fed, and percentage distribution by class, 1945-56

Year	Total slaugh- ter <u>1/</u>	Fed cattle		Percentage by class <u>2/</u>			
		Number	Percent- age of total	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Bulls and stags
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
1945	21,694	6,936	32.0	45.8	11.2	39.1	3.9
1946	19,824	5,997	30.3	47.0	11.6	37.8	3.6
1947	22,404	6,341	28.3	44.9	12.6	38.8	3.7
1948	19,177	5,805	30.3	44.3	11.4	40.6	3.7
1949	18,765	7,800	41.6	53.6	11.3	31.6	3.5
1950	18,614	7,411	39.8	53.6	10.6	32.6	3.8
1951	17,084	7,198	42.1	52.0	10.1	33.7	4.2
1952	18,625	8,013	43.0	54.5	10.7	31.1	3.7
1953	24,465	8,648	35.3	53.6	11.6	31.7	3.1
1954	25,889	8,893	34.4	50.3	13.4	33.8	2.5
1955	26,587	10,071	37.9	48.8	14.0	34.9	2.3
1956	27,754	10,642	38.3	51.1	14.1	32.8	2.0

1/ Includes farm.

2/ Reported for federally inspected slaughter.

Steer Beef Production 56 Percent
of Total, Cow Beef 31 Percent

Traditionally, half of all cattle slaughtered may be expected to be steers and bulls, half cows and heifers, reflecting the 50 percent-50 percent sex distribution of births. However, the actual ratio conforms only roughly to this rule, partly because males exceed females in calf slaughter. It also varies a great deal by years. Estimates on age-and-sex class of slaughter are available only for slaughter under Federal inspection. Of inspected slaughter in 1956, 51 percent was steers, 2 percent bulls and stags, 33 percent cows, and 14 percent heifers. Because of differences in carcass weights, approximately 56 percent of total beef was steer beef, 31 percent was cow and bull beef, and 13 percent heifer beef. Steer and heifer beef provide almost all the beef sold as fresh cuts at retail. Much cow beef is used for hamburger and for other processed products, including canned meat products.

It is generally believed that cattle slaughtered by other than federally inspected slaughterers, including that on farms, contain more cows and fewer steers than does inspected slaughter. If this is true, the data given above overstate slightly the percentage of steer beef and understate that of cow beef.

Half of Beef Production is
Top 3 Grades

Estimates of grade distribution put 4 percent of all beef produced in 1956 in the Prime grade, 28 percent in Choice, 19 percent in Good, 21 percent in Standard and Commercial, 15 percent in Utility, and 13 percent in Cutter and Canner.

These estimates of the percent qualifying for each Federal grade were built up from the separation of fed and non-fed cattle, from data on number and live weight of each sex, and by use of carcass yield information. Particularly necessary to these estimates are data on number of steer and heifer receipts by grade at several markets since 1955, and of steer receipts at 3 markets beginning in 1948 and at Chicago for earlier years.

While all these data are built on estimates, there are certain checks that add to reliability. Probably the most important of these are the known relationships between average weight, grade and yield. For example, steer slaughter weights average higher than heifers, and the higher grades have the higher carcass yields. Also, there is much self-checking as estimates for component classes must always add to published totals. Further, data on actual gradings in 1951-52 under OPS rules afford a check-point for estimates. Hence, while these estimates are not precise, they are reasonably accurate.

More Steer and Heifer Beef,
More Fed Beef,
More Choice-Good Grade

Since the end of the war, the composition of the beef supply has changed substantially. Changes have been toward (1) a rising proportion of steer and heifer beef; (2) relatively more fed beef; and (3) a growing dominance of the Choice and Good grades.

Superimposed on these gradual trends -- and making them more complex -- are the fluctuations associated with the cattle cycle. The period since the war covers one complete cycle, as 1945 and 1956 were years of peak cattle numbers.

Since one full cycle has been encompassed, data for comparable years in the cycle can be used to describe longer run trends, independent of the cycle. Data for 1945 and 1956 are largely used here for this purpose. Data for years between 1945 and 1956 reflect an intermixture of long run and cyclical forces.

In the 12 years since 1945, steers and heifers have provided an increasing part of beef supplies. Between 1945 and 1956, steer and heifer beef increased from 61 to 69 percent of total beef output. This trend has come about as a smaller part of the calf crop has been slaughtered as calves. A closely related cause, however, is the marked gain that has taken place in cattle feeding. Fed beef was about 39 percent of all beef in 1945, 45 percent in 1956. Still another factor bearing on these trends is the increasing importance of beef type cattle over dairy breeds. Cows "for milk" declined from 63 percent of all cows in 1945 to 48 percent in 1956.

Estimates are given in table 10 for grade distribution of beef output for 3 years, 1947, 1952 and 1956. From 1947 to 1956 the principal changes were a rise in percentage of Choice and Good grades and a drop for those below Good. Relatively, the proportion of Good has increased most. Most Good grade cattle are fed, but a few are beefy grass-fat steers and heifers. However, more cattle still are fed to Choice than to any other grade. Commercial and Standard (called Commercial before June 1, 1956) and Utility grade beef, proportions of which have slowly declined, come largely from underfinished young cattle and fleshy cows and bulls. Also on a downtrend is Cutter and Canner beef, most of which is produced from dairy cows though some is from beef cows.

These trends in grade distribution of beef output also are closely associated with the increase in steer and heifer slaughter, the more feeding of cattle, and the shift to beef breeds of cattle.

Cyclical Swings in Cow Beef Output

Shifts in cow slaughter, typical of changes associated with the cattle cycle, caused much variation in cow beef production during 1945-56. In 1945-49 when cattle herds were being reduced, cow beef made up nearly 40 percent of the total beef output. In the numbers upswing of 1949-56 the ratio dropped to around one-third.

Because cow beef is of the lower grades and steer beef is of the higher grades, cyclical changes in grade distribution occur along with cyclical swings in class of slaughter. In 1952, when the proportion of steer beef was its highest, Choice and Prime grades made up a larger part of the beef output than they did in either 1947 or 1956.

Table 10.--Composition of the beef supply: Estimated percentage of annual production that is fed, and percentage distribution by class and by grade, 1945-56

Year	Total produc- tion 1/	Fed beef		Percentage by class				Percentage by grade 3/					
		Quan- tity	Per- centage of total	Steer	Heifer	Cow	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial and Standard	Utility	Canner and Cutter	
													2/
		Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
1945	10,280	3,980	38.7	51.0	9.7	39.3							
1946	9,378	3,427	36.5	51.6	10.3	38.1							
1947	10,432	3,560	34.1	49.2	11.3	39.5	3.9	22.1	15.4	23.9	18.5	16.2	
1948	9,075	3,382	37.3	49.3	10.2	40.5							
1949	9,439	4,604	48.8	58.4	9.8	31.8							
1950	9,534	4,440	46.6	57.3	9.2	33.5							
1951	8,837	4,332	49.0	56.8	8.9	34.3							
1952	9,650	4,870	50.5	59.5	9.4	31.1	5.5	32.0	15.9	18.7	15.3	12.6	
1953	12,407	5,254	42.3	58.7	9.7	31.6							
1954	12,963	5,319	41.0	55.3	11.9	32.8							
1955	13,568	6,068	44.7	54.2	12.7	33.1							
1956	14,462	6,536	45.2	56.4	12.8	30.8	3.8	28.0	19.1	21.2	15.2	12.7	

1/ Includes farm.

2/ Includes bull and stag, quantities of which are small.

3/ Grade designations are those in effect since June 1, 1956. Data for all years refer to current grades.

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Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1957

Period	Commercially produced								Total 2/		
	Supply				Distribution				Civilian consumption		
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption		Production	Total	Per person
							Total	Per person 1/			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:											
July	1,218	113	20	4	106	40	1,201	7.1	---	---	---
August	1,195	106	47	4	112	26	1,206	7.1	---	---	---
September	1,149	112	30	10	105	28	1,148	6.8	---	---	---
3rd quarter	3,562	113	97	18	105	94	3,555	21.1			4/21
October	1,266	105		5	108	30			---	---	---
November	1,067	108			132				---	---	---
December		132							---	---	---
4th quarter		105									
Veal:											
July	132	10	3/	3/	10	6	126	.7	---	---	---
August	137	10	3/	3/	9	4	134	.8	---	---	---
September	130	9	3/	1	9	4	125	.7	---	---	---
3rd quarter	399	10	3/	1	9	14	385	2.3			4/2.4
October	140	9		3/	11	4			---	---	---
November	109	11			12				---	---	---
December		12							---	---	---
4th quarter		9									
Lamb and mutton:											
July	60	7	3/	1	6	3/	60	.3	---	---	---
August	56	6	3/	3/	5	3/	57	.3	---	---	---
September	56	5	3/	3/	6	1	54	.3	---	---	---
3rd quarter	172	7	3/	1	6	1	171	1.0			4/1.0
October	62	6		3/	6	3/			---	---	---
November	50	6			5				---	---	---
December		5							---	---	---
4th quarter		6									
Pork:											
July	687	279	12	10	204	26	738	4.4	---	---	---
August	694	204	8	10	147	15	734	4.3	---	---	---
September	760	147	10	8	134	17	758	4.5	---	---	---
3rd quarter	2,141	279	30	28	134	58	2,230	13.2			4/14
October	935	134		9	138	17			---	---	---
November	865	138			162				---	---	---
December		162							---	---	---
4th quarter		134									
All meat:											
July	2,097	409	32	15	326	72	2,125	12.6	---	---	---
August	2,082	326	55	14	273	45	2,131	12.6	---	---	---
September	2,095	273	40	19	254	50	2,085	12.3	---	---	---
3rd quarter	6,274	409	127	48	254	167	6,341	37.6			4/38.5
October	2,403	254		14	263	51			---	---	---
November	2,091	263			311				---	---	---
December		311							---	---	---
4th quarter		254									

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.

2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Estimated.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1956		1957		
		November	December	October	November	December
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	27.91	25.52	26.51	26.79	
Choice	do.	24.30	21.99	24.67	25.20	
Good	do.	21.04	19.30	22.75	23.43	
Standard	do.	17.37	16.23	19.46	20.52	
Commercial	do.	---	---	18.97	---	
Utility	do.	14.18	13.75	17.41	17.98	
All grades	do.	23.97	21.65	24.48	25.06	
Omaha, all grades	do.	21.45	19.72	22.97	23.21	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	21.93	20.19	23.07	23.51	
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	11.76	11.85	15.24	15.50	16.12
Utility	do.	10.19	10.79	13.73	14.08	15.04
Canner and Cutter	do.	8.42	9.60	12.18	12.52	13.37
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	22.31	22.10	26.46	27.60	28.98
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City ^{1/}	do.	17.29	16.67	20.18	21.41	22.68
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	14.50	14.00	17.30	17.80	18.70
Calves	do.	15.00	15.20	19.00	19.50	20.90
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	14.11	16.20	16.25	16.23	18.06
180-200 pounds	do.	15.11	17.18	17.22	17.32	19.11
200-220 pounds	do.	15.23	17.24	17.53	17.46	19.25
220-240 pounds	do.	15.12	17.12	17.53	17.38	19.04
240-270 pounds	do.	14.79	16.66	17.43	17.06	18.44
270-300 pounds	do.	14.51	16.25	---	17.04	17.82
All weights	do.	14.95	16.82	17.32	17.17	18.64
8 markets ^{2/}	do.	14.90	16.69	17.17	17.01	
Sows, Chicago	do.	13.52	14.52	16.57	15.26	15.21
Price received by farmers	do.	14.30	16.20	16.90	16.70	17.90
Hog-corn price ratio ^{3/}						
Chicago, barrows and gilts		11.2	12.4	14.6	14.8	
Price received by farmers, all hogs		11.8	13.3	15.9	17.0	18.1
Sheep and lambs	Dollars per					
Sheep	100 pounds					
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	5.42	5.62	6.75	6.86	7.28
Price received by farmers	do.	5.16	5.27	6.71	6.93	7.25
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	20.60	19.97	22.95	23.01	23.00
Feeder, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	18.12	17.84	21.05	21.06	21.30
Price received by farmers	do.	17.40	17.40	19.50	20.00	20.50
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		231	239	274	278	294
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds					
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	40.35	37.28	40.52	41.63	42.83
Composite hog products:		40.12	38.18	46.03	47.26	48.16
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	17.39	18.90	19.30	19.74	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	24.19	26.29	26.84	27.45	
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	20.67	22.29	23.37	23.36	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.11	31.39	32.91	32.90	
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	18.06	19.44	20.92	20.98	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	32.26	34.72	37.36	37.47	
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	71.0	68.6	72.7	72.4	
Pork, excluding lard	do.	53.1	53.7	60.4	58.1	
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		80.6	79.4	91.0	93.2	
Retail (1947-49=100) ^{4/}		101.3	100.3	111.1	108.9	

^{1/} Average all weights and grades.^{2/} Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.^{3/} Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.^{4/} Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1956		1957	
		November	December	October	November
					December
Meat animal marketings					
Index number (1947-49=100)		148	121	160	131
Stocker and feeder shipments to					
9 Corn Belt States	1,000				
Cattle and calves	head	794	363	1,190	973
Sheep and lambs	do.	266	145	690	248
Slaughter under Federal inspection					
Number slaughtered					
Cattle	do.	1,807	1,686	1,801	1,515
Steers	do.	759	799	868	715
Heifers	do.	231	243	285	221
Cows	do.	779	612	609	552
Bulls and stags	do.	38	32	40	27
Calves	do.	763	605	742	598
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,139	1,062	1,210	958
Hogs	do.	6,559	5,698	6,094	5,505
Percentage sows	Percent	7	9	6	7
Average live weight per head					
Cattle	Pounds	984	1,003	990	1,004
Calves	do.	219	211	213	199
Sheep and lambs	do.	96	98	95	96
Hogs	do.	234	237	226	234
Average production					
Beef, per head	do.	527	546	546	550
Veal, per head	do.	121	116	118	110
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	46	48	46	46
Pork, per head	do.	132	133	130	133
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	56	56	57	57
Lard, per head	do.	33	35	31	33
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	14	15	14	14
Total production	Million				
Beef	pounds	950	917	978	831
Veal	do.	92	70	88	65
Lamb and mutton	do.	52	50	55	44
Pork	do.	862	755	788	730
Lard	do.	219	199	189	183
Commercial slaughter 1/					
Number slaughtered	1,000				
Cattle	head	2,374	2,184	2,424	2,030
Calves	do.	1,168	963	1,170	958
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,278	1,188	1,367	1,087
Hogs	do.	7,705	6,790	7,223	6,533
Total production	Million				
Beef	pounds	1,201	1,143	1,266	1,067
Veal	do.	141	111	140	109
Lamb and mutton	do.	58	56	62	50
Pork	do.	1,011	894	935	865
Lard	do.	246	224	216	207
Cold storage stocks first of month					
Beef	do.	149	202	105	108
Veal	do.	14	18	9	11
Lamb and mutton	do.	11	11	6	6
Pork	do.	168	249	134	138
Total meat and meat products 2/	do.	388	525	305	318
					370

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

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